

EPA-APPROVED IOWA NONREGULATORY PROVISIONS—Continued

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
(34) SO ₂ Control Plan	Cedar Rapids	9/11/98	3/11/99, 64 FR 12090	
(35) PM ₁₀ Control Plan	Buffalo, Iowa	10/1/98	3/18/99, 64 FR 13346	
(36) CAA 110(a)(2)(D)(i) SIP—Interstate Transport.	Statewide	11/22/06	3/8/07, 72 FR 10380	
(37) SO ₂ Maintenance Plan for the Second 10-year Period.	Muscatine	4/5/07	8/1/07; 72 FR 41900	
(38) CAA 110(a)(1) and (2)—Ozone Infrastructure SIP.	Statewide	6/15/07	3/04/08; 73 FR 11554	

[64 FR 7094, Feb. 12, 1999]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.820, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 52.821 Classification of regions.

The Iowa plan was evaluated on the basis of the following classification:

Air quality control region	Pollutant				
	Particulate matter	Sulfur oxides	Nitrogen dioxide	Carbon monoxide	Photochemical oxidants (hydrocarbons)
Metropolitan Omaha-Council Bluffs Interstate	I	II	III	III	III
Metropolitan Sioux Falls Interstate	II	III	III	III	III
Metropolitan Sioux City Interstate	III	III	III	III	III
Metropolitan Dubuque Interstate	I	III	III	III	III
Metropolitan Quad Cities Interstate	I	III	III	III	III
Burlington-Keokuk Interstate	I	I	III	III	III
Northwest Iowa Intrastate	III	III	III	III	III
North Central Iowa Intrastate	IA	III	III	III	III
Northeast Iowa Intrastate	I	III	III	III	III
Southwest Iowa Intrastate	III	III	III	III	III
South Central Iowa Intrastate	I	III	III	III	I
Southeast Iowa Intrastate	III	III	III	III	III

[37 FR 10865, May 31, 1972, as amended at 39 FR 16346, May 8, 1974]

§ 52.822 Approval status.

(a) With the exceptions set forth in this subpart, the Administrator approves Iowa's plan for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards. Further, the Administrator finds the plan satisfies all requirements of Part D, Title I, of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977, except as noted below.

(b)(1) Insofar as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions found in this subpart apply to stationary sources of greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, the Administrator approves that application only to the extent that GHGs are “subject to regulation”, as provided in this paragraph (b), and the Administrator takes no action on that application to the extent

that GHGs are not “subject to regulation.”

(2) Beginning January 2, 2011, the pollutant GHGs is subject to regulation if:

(i) The stationary source is a new major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will emit or will have the potential to emit 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; or

(ii) The stationary source is an existing major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will have an emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant, and an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more; and

(3) Beginning July 1, 2011, in addition to the provisions in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the pollutant GHGs shall also be subject to regulation:

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(i) At a new stationary source that will emit or have the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e; or

(ii) At an existing stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e, when such stationary source undertakes a physical change or change in the method of operation that will result in an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph (b)—

(i) The term greenhouse gas shall mean the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(ii) The term tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(A) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR part 98—Global Warming Potentials.

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(iii) The term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)(iv)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3) and (b)(23)(i)) occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and “significant” is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(ii) of this section.

[45 FR 14567, Mar. 6, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 47546, Sept. 29, 1981; 75 FR 82555, Dec. 30, 2010]

§ 52.823 PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan Development in Group II Areas.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources committed to comply with the PM₁₀ regulations as set forth in 40 CFR part 51. In a letter to Morris Kay, EPA, dated October 28, 1988, Mr. Larry J.

Wilson, Director, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, stated:

Three groups within the State of Iowa have been classified as Group II areas for fine particulate (PM-10) State Implementation Plan (SIP) development purposes. This includes portions of the cities of Des Moines, Mason City, and Cedar Rapids. The specific boundaries of these areas were identified in a letter of October 13, 1987, from Peter R. Hamlin to Carl Walter. The remainder of the State was classified as Group III.

In accordance with the SIP development procedures identified in the preamble of the PM-10 regulations for Implementing Revised Particulate Matter Standards, promulgated July 1, 1987, the State of Iowa commits to perform the following activities in these three Group II areas of the state:

(a) Gather ambient PM-10 data, to an extent consistent with minimum EPA requirements (note the network description contained in a letter of January 26, 1988, from Peter R. Hamlin to John Helvig).

(b) Analyze and verify the ambient PM-10 data and report exceedances of the 24-hour PM-10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to the Regional Office within 60 days of each exceedance.

(c) Immediately notify the Regional Office:

(1) Upon the availability of an appropriate number of verifiable 24-hour NAAQS exceedances to indicate a violation (see Section 2.0 of the PM-10 SIP development guideline) or

(2) when an annual arithmetic mean (AAM) above the annual PM-10 NAAQS becomes available.

(d) Within thirty (30) days of any notification of the Regional Office pursuant to (c) above (or upon collection of thirty-six (36) months of PM-10 ambient air quality data acceptable to EPA, whichever comes first) determine whether the measures in the existing SIP will assure timely attainment and maintenance of the primary PM-10 NAAQS and immediately notify the Regional Office of the results of this determination.

(e) Within six (6) months of any notification pursuant to (d) above, adopt and submit to EPA a PM-10 control strategy that assures attainment as expeditiously as practicable but not later than three (3) years from approval of the Committal SIP.

Because of the uncertainty about when the determination can be made pursuant to (d) above, it is difficult to determine if that control strategy could provide for the attainment of the PM-10 NAAQS within three years from the date EPA approves this Committal SIP. Therefore, I reserve the right to request a two-year extension of the attainment date as provided in Section 110(e) of the Clean Air Act, if and when the State of Iowa